

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 129

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

REULAH PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.—Elder James S. Hayes. Morning and afternoon.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. R. S. Stearns, Jr. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel, University.—Rev. Dr. Deems. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Thirty-fifth street.—Rev. J. M. Pullman. Morning and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. Noah M. Gaylord. Morning and evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—Mrs. Nellie Brigham. Morning and evening.

FOURTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Scott. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—Preaching by the Rev. Mr. Hoxton. Morning and evening.

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. W. P. Corby. Morning and evening.

LAIGHT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by "The Unknown Man." Morning and evening.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Fisher. Evening.

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Sidney A. Corey. Morning and evening.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Street on "Licentiousness." Evening.

SPIRITUALISM.—No. 35 East Twenty-seventh street. Evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Foster. Morning and evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. Isaac Riley. Morning and evening.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—Bishop Snow. Afternoon.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—Rev. G. M. McKrackon, Minister. Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 9, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers. Brooklyn Carriers and Newsdealers will in future receive their papers at the Branch Office of the New York Herald, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the New York Herald will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe. The cable telegrams are dated May 8. The London stock market has been unfavorably affected within the past few days by the increase in the rate of interest in the Bank of England to four and a half per cent. A still further advance is anticipated.

Mr. O'Sullivan, the present Mayor of Cork, will not become a candidate for Parliament.

It is asserted that Marshal Serrano will be appointed Regent and General Prim President of Council and Minister of War until a king is found for Spain.

Cuba. Additional despatches have been received from Admiral Hoff, dated May 1. Rafael Estrada, an American, had been released from prison at the Admiral's solicitation; but Dr. Livermore was still in confinement. The Penobscot is anchored off Remedios and Calbarren, where Americans have property to the amount of \$2,000,000.

Haiti. Admiral Hoff forwards a report from Commander Abbott, commanding the Yantic, at Port au Prince. The currency had depreciated until over 300 guaranies are demanded for an American dollar. The populace are driven almost to desperation by the want of the necessities of life and threaten to pillage the town.

The Legislature. In the State Senate yesterday several bills were ordered to a third reading and reported. Bills were passed authorizing the consolidation of railroads forming continuous lines; authorizing an increase of Central Railroad stock; the Brown Underground Railroad bill was reconsidered and passed (19 to 9); the Charity bill (22 to 8). At the afternoon session a large number of bills were passed, including one relative to the Commissioners of Quarantine (18 to 10); for canal repairs (22 to 9); amending the registry laws. The New York City Tax Levy came up; a sharp discussion ensued. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments and a new conference committee was appointed.

A large number of bills were passed in the Assembly. Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker and other officers were adopted. The Canal Repairs bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. At the evening session the Brown Underground Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading and the Canal bill recommitted with instructions.

Miscellaneous. The last rail on the western half of the Pacific Railroad was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies, and on Monday the eastern half will be joined to it. The road will then be complete from New York to San Francisco. The event was generally celebrated by commercial classes in all our great cities. The officers of the companies that control the road were in consultation yesterday and came to a temporary understanding that the fare from New York to San Francisco for second class passengers should be seventy-five dollars, and for first class one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

A radical movement is being made to secure important changes in the Cabinet. It is proposed to place Sumner in the State Department and Stanton in the Treasury. There are no particular objections to the present occupant of the State Department, except that he is not as fully identified with radicalism as Sumner, and it is urged that Boutwell is without force as a financial manager. However, until the President makes a request for their resignations, it has been discovered by a careful review of the appointments made at the last session of the Senate, that several persons obtained minor offices under Yase representations from their political friends. The work of weeding them out has already commenced, and in the State Department several places have been rendered vacant.

A party of Sioux Indians recently surprised a smaller band of Snake and Hanoock Indians, near South Pass City, and killed twenty-nine of them.

The City.

Two printers, Messrs. Brett & Jones, No. 82 Nassau street, and one John Durr, have been arrested on a charge of negotiating for the issuing of \$500,000 of forged Haytian bank notes, of which \$500,000 are said to have been put in circulation in Havana.

Justice Hogan, before whom they were taken, set down their examination for to-day.

Mr. Holmes B. Kelly, a broker of Philadelphia, was yesterday arrested and temporarily committed by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on a charge of attempting to negotiate with a guilty knowledge the sale of some bonds alleged to have been stolen in August last from the Syracuse Savings Bank at Syracuse. He claims to be able to show innocent possession of the bonds.

The stock market yesterday was strong in sympathy, with a further advance in New York Central, while the general market was better in consequence of a rise in governments and a decline in gold, resulting from the proposed funding of the national debt to the extent of one million dollars a week. Gold declined to 137½ and closed finally at 137½.

The aggregate amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was diminutive, though some of the markets exhibited a fair degree of activity. Coffee was dull and heavy.

Cotton was steady, with a moderate demand. On "Change" four was but little sought after, but held at former prices. Wheat was in fair request, but the business was light, being restricted by the increased firmness of sellers. Corn and oats were dull and heavy. Pork was slow of sale and prices were irregular. Beef and lard were steady. Petroleum—Crude was dull and nominal at 17½c, while refined was active, but lower, at the close, when standard white was quoted 32½c. Naval stores were a trifle firmer, though the business was light. Freight was quiet, but generally firmer.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Rev. E. G. Klose, of Pennsylvania; E. Fontaine, of Fort Wayne; and E. Monell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Colonel Stewart, of the United States Army; Dr. Daniel R. Simpson, of Montreal, and R. J. Vincent, of Quebec, are at the St. Julian Hotel.

J. V. Perry, of Philadelphia; Dr. Wilson, of Toledo; C. H. Fitch, of Massachusetts, and J. C. Spaulding, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. Thornton, of Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

L. Tilden, of Australia, and J. L. Adair, of Indiana, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

J. Cox, of San Francisco; R. C. Blackford, of Philadelphia; S. H. Le Fevre, of Greenwich, and G. T. Gardner, of New Haven, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Hon. G. Villiers, son of Lord Clarendon; the Lord Bishop of Nassau, Colonel Powell and G. R. Bristow sailed yesterday in the steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool.

A. Tansig, Rev. F. F. Hagen and Rev. S. H. Dixon sailed yesterday in the steamer Bremen for Bremen.

Colonel De Meza, C. Pinkham and Mrs. Julian Angell sailed yesterday in the steamship Cella for London.

T. J. Broderick, Henry S. Fitch and Rev. Robert Henry sailed yesterday in the steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool.

The Pacific Railroad—The Last Rail—Wealth of Fremont's Great Basin—The Prospect.

To-morrow, finishing at noon, the last sleeper (of mountain mahogany, tipped with Nevada silver) and the last rail (of Missouri steel) and the last spike (of pure California gold) required to make a through connection by rail between New York and San Francisco, three thousand two hundred and eighty-five miles, will be laid at Ogden, in Utah Territory, the junction of the Central Pacific Railroad from Sacramento, on the Sacramento river, in California, and the Union Pacific Railroad, from Omaha, on the Missouri river, in Nebraska. The length of these two national roads, separate and collectively, is as follows:—Union Pacific Railroad, westward from Omaha to Ogden.....1,032 miles. Central Pacific Railroad, eastward from Sacramento to Ogden..... 964 miles.

Total length of the two lines.....1,996 miles.

This (linking by rail the Pacific and Atlantic oceans) is the Pacific Railroad, built by such liberal subsidies of lands and bonds from Congress as to enrich the two companies concerned in its construction. The first act on the subject was passed in 1862, in the midst of our late civil war. At that time the prospect for building the road within a shorter period than twenty years was very slim. There were, first, the heavy drawbacks of the war, and, second, the forbidding character of at least twelve hundred miles of the region to be traversed—a waste of timberless plains, chains of continental mountains and Asiatic deserts—a region which, excepting a few small patches here and there, appeared to be utterly worthless. Hence the liberality of Congress in its subsidies of lands and bonds. Since then the boundless mineral treasures of all those Territories have been revealed—the richest discoveries of all being those of only the other day, the White Pine silver mines of Nevada, in a district represented in the best maps of last year as a blank. Never was there such a run of luck to any great enterprise since the first voyage of Columbus westward in search of the Indies.

The richest States of the Continent in their mineral treasures are springing up over all that vast Asiatic section which twenty-four years ago was thought to be a second edition of Arabia, hardly worth the mules lost by Fremont in his first explorations—we mean that interior desert region of Fremont's Great Basin. From the facts and figures of a map and report before us of the White Pine silver mountains of Nevada, it is, we think, likely that they will not be exhausted with the extraction of a thousand millions of silver. They are, evidently, richer and more extensive than those of Zacatecas in Mexico, from which seven hundred millions of silver have been drawn, and are much of the same formation as those of Potosi, in Bolivia, which have yielded sixteen hundred millions of silver. This Pacific Railroad will be the only outlet for these treasures of Nevada and of those of Utah, the line of travel, and more or less the line of exports and imports of the miners of Nebraska, Kansas (Eastern Division branch road), Wyoming (Montana has the Missouri river), Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California.

This way business of passengers and freight, with the through passenger traffic, will be the magnificent support of this Pacific Railroad. Over a line of thirty-two hundred miles by rail there can be no heavy freight business between San Francisco and New York. It will be cheaper by way of Panama or Cape Horn. The teas and silks of China, for instance, coming by this road from San Francisco and in the way of trade, will hardly in any considerable quantities come farther east than St. Louis or Chicago, so that San Francisco, in the Eastern Asiatic trade, will be the port of entry and delivery for this Pacific road, and New York will hardly experience a change. Thirty-two hundred miles of rail is too much to divert the trade of Eastern Asia across our Continent to New York. Only an isthmus ship canal will draw it for the United States east of the Mississippi away from the route of Cape Horn and Good Hope. But the gold and silver of our mining States and Territories

through to the Pacific must come to New York, and the advantages of this completed road, with the new impulse which it will give to the peopling of those new States and Territories, will be felt by our New York dealers in European dry goods and *bijouterie*.

General Grant, in his inaugural address, refers to our Western gold and silver deposits as furnishing ample security for the payment of our national debt. With proper legislation from Congress those specie deposits might be made to pay the debt. But in nothing has Congress been so wasteful in its loose and corrupt legislation as in its squanderings of the public domain. In nothing has it been so corruptly negligent of the claims of the public Treasury as in its failure to adopt any system of revenue from these government mines. In the interval to the reassembling of Congress next December (assuming that there will be no call of an extra session) we presume that the developments of the enormous resources of those Western mineral lands will be such as to call the attention to them of the President in connection with some special recommendations for the benefit of the Treasury and the taxpayers at large of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection at the same time of the honest emigrant and the honest miner.

Meanwhile we hail the completion of our railway connections between New York and San Francisco as one of the most important events of the age, and as the herald of greater things under wiser legislation, soon to follow.

The Anniversary.

With the return of smiling May New York city again finds itself crowded with parsons and priests and other religious deputies. May is the season of Christian reunion, and New York is our American Jerusalem. Hither at least once a year the tribes come up. There is this difference, however, to be noted between the two Jerusalems. The Jews went up to worship and to make their offerings. The religious pilgrims come to New York from all parts of the United States less to worship and present gifts than to replenish their purses and see what is going on in the midst of us. They come to take, not to give. New York in this particular is a London, an Edinburgh, a Berlin, rather than a Jerusalem, a Mecca, or a Rome.

We are glad, however, to see the religious societies in the midst of us, and it is gratifying to know that the object for which they come seldom fails of accomplishment. It will be seen from our religious intelligence to-day that though the societies which present their claims for support are not quite so numerous as in former years they are here this year in goodly numbers. Dr. Thayer leads the cause of the Presbyterian Board of Missions to-day in the First Presbyterian church. The claims of the New York Bible Society are to be set forth at different centres by Drs. Hastings, McVickar and Foss. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, will make an effort to get at the hearts and the purses of New York merchants in the interest of the Seamen's Friend Society. The causes represented by the Home Missionary Society and by the Female Guardian Society are respectively to be advocated by Dr. Storrs and Mr. Eddy of Brooklyn. Thus the campaign is to open. During the course of the week the Anti-Slavery Society, the Tract Society, the National Temperance Society, the Bible Society and the Congregational Union will hold meetings. With one exception these societies are all doing good work, and we shall be glad to hear that they have not appealed to the New York heart and purse in vain. We make one exception; for, now that slavery has been abolished, we know no good reason for the continued existence of the Anti-Slavery Society. Of mutual admiration meetings they have surely had enough. It is time they were devoting their energies to some practical end.

Of the progress of vital godliness and Christian benevolence throughout the Union we cannot write until the reports of the different societies have been submitted. We have little doubt that the reports will be encouraging, and we are certain that New York will not be slow to give what may be necessary to send the brethren on their way rejoicing. If, however, the parsons and their lay brethren, who have come up with them, will step into Niblo's and take a peep at the "Forty Thieves"—a most attractive company of vagabonds—they will see that in spite of all their eloquence, and in spite of all that the HERALD has been doing to assist them, the cause of Satan is still powerful in the midst of us. We dare not advise them to go; it might be dangerous; but the devil has some temples in New York in which they might learn something. Nothing like being well posted. To know the strength of the enemy it is well to look at his strongholds. We shall have more to say of these anniversaries before the appointed weeks are ended.

No ATTENTION.—The telegraph company prints on its paper forms the conditions on which it sends a message. This is to prevent the people having a proper remedy against its misconduct, as it calls this printed condition an agreement. But now it is informed that an agreement must have on it a five cent stamp, and, presto! the agreement is no agreement. That little piece of printing was only meant to be a security against the people and no expense to the company.

No FREE LAGER.—It must be a great consolation to the Germans to know that the proposed amendment of the Excise law in favor of their chosen beverage was lost by a strict party vote—all the democrats in favor of it and all the republicans against it.

TROUBLE AT BOTH ENDS.—Strikers at the other end of the Union Pacific Railroad keep a tight hold of the head men, and strikers at this end have driven them out of town.

THAT GOLDEN SPIKE.—How long will it take the crowd that assembles where the last spike is driven in the Pacific Railroad to disperse? How long will each person linger in hope to be the last?

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Sumner has been looked upon by black men everywhere as a friend and champion of their race; but now the sable government in Haiti looks upon him as the foe who has been instrumental in putting upon it an international affront, in the shape of a dark representative of the United States.

The Reported Expeditions Against Cuba.

Certain Bohemian sheets have lately been making efforts to prove that gigantic warlike expeditions have been fitted out from this port and others of the United States to land troops and munitions of war upon the island of Cuba for the benefit of the revolutionists. Much of this noise is, in reality, created to cover up the immense war stores which Spain herself is constantly shipping to Havana from New York and other of our cities. Many of our manufacturers are to-day busily employed making improved weapons for the purpose of killing those brave Cubans who are struggling for independence and liberty.

It is a well known fact that the journals which are supporting the effort to overthrow the insurgents are very hard pressed for funds, and are obliged to resort to a species of mendacity to sustain themselves. They send their agents into the country districts to solicit subscriptions, and are thankful for the smallest favors. It is very natural, under these circumstances, that Spain, taking advantage of their poverty and easy honor, should try to use them as tools—how successfully the late sensational news is the best proof. It is for Spanish interests that three or four columns of weak newspaper articles should be used as wadding to every bullet that leaves our shores for the Cubans. It is a curious fact that some of the journals we allude to are the representatives of the party which has heretofore clamored most loudly for the acquisition of Cuba. Their party has already assisted in launching several filibustering expeditions against the island. We are reliably informed that a Spanish agent whose name is known to us is very busily engaged in scattering Spanish gold among those newspapers which stand sadly in need of a financial propping up, and are willing to receive it even at the expense of their independence. Through such journals our government is forced to take cognizance of every musket or ounce of ammunition which may be intended for defence against Spanish atrocity or barbarism in her dealings with her colonists. We are ashamed that we have newspapers among us so un-American in principle. By siding with Spain they of course adopt the Spanish ideas and retrogradism. It is a good proof of how far behind the times some of them may be and exist. There is, however, one redeeming feature, they do not receive sufficient support in the United States and only acquire a transient vigor through decepting Spain.

Wanted—Another Indian Campaign.

It appears that the winter campaign of General Sheridan only warmed up the Indian tribes. Now that they have used up the few presents that followed the usual treaty of peace they are ready for the field again. Their ponies and stolen government horses are growing fat upon the young grass, and the price of war paint upon the frontier has sensibly advanced. We are really weaker than the governments of Mexico, Chile and the Argentine Republic are in dealing with Indian troubles. The absolute imbecility of our government is nowhere more clearly displayed than in the history of our Indian affairs for the past ten years. Indian scalps have cost us scalp for scalp and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to boot for each one. Now there are any number of bold speculators who will take a contract to keep the Indians quiet until the next twenty years past the beggars out of sight. If the government is so entirely unfitted for the work let the Indian Department advertise in the HERALD for an Indian peacemaker.

The National Debt—Wall Street.

There is official confirmation of the important fact that the government has initiated steps for the reduction of the national debt. The Secretary of the Treasury, as will be seen in another column, has decided to receive proposals for the purchase, by the Executive, of United States bonds to the amount of one million of dollars weekly, to be continued until further orders. The proposals have been made public in the terms announced in the HERALD, and from these it will be seen that the debt of the country has now reached a culminating point, from which its pressure will be gradually relaxed by careful management. The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, taken in connection with the aspect of the affairs of the Pacific Railroad, produced a flurry in government stock and on Wall street generally yesterday. After a short time, however, the advice by the cable from London and a more calm examination of the government plan tended to soothe the excitement, the different interests beginning to understand that the national burden would be substantially reduced, and in an increasing ratio, yearly. This feeling induced an advance amounting to about two per cent in gold, the operations on the street being closed with a stronger feeling of confidence in the situation.

The Fashions.

It appears by the letter which we publish to-day from our Paris fashions correspondent that the balmy whiffs of spring which a few opening days of April brought with violets and hyacinth bells were soon exchanged for March-like blasts and hail showers. The ladies who yielded to the temptation to throw off prematurely their velvet casques, fur boas and quilted rotondes straightway fell into the hands of Dr. Gargle. Our correspondent gives an account, at once amusing and pathetic, of the sufferings of the Parisian *élégantes* who made haste to adopt the latest spring fashions. Those of our New York *élégantes* who committed the same error have been similarly punished. Until yesterday, when a bright, warm sun illuminated almost every variety of the spring styles exhibited on Broadway, spring styles seemed to be indefinitely postponed, at least so far as walking and carriage dresses are concerned. There has been, however, an ample and splendid display of them at the numerous fashionable weddings which have lately been celebrated, at amateur concerts in private theatres, at theatrical benefits and matinees, and at the final "Germans" of the season. Preparations are even in progress for the fashions which are to prevail at the yearly multiplying summer resorts of our citizens—at Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch and the rest. At all these places there will be no lack of fashionable display this summer, although the exorbitant charges of hotel keepers during previous seasons have

contributed to swell to an unprecedented figure the number of families and bridal parties which have already taken their departure for a summer tour in Europe. We do not know how many of these may be induced to extend their transatlantic trip to Jerusalem. The Empress Eugénie is soon to leave Paris on her pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and our correspondent predicts that bridal trips to Jerusalem are likely to become fashionable. Meanwhile the Monday receptions of the Empress, the ball at the Chinese Embassy, the exhibition of the "fastest novelties" in the drives at the Bois de Boulogne, the ivy wreath of the ex-Queen of Spain, the rivalry between the Princesses de Metternich and Mme. Musard as "queens of society," and a miscellaneous budget of court gossip, afford abundant material for the letter of our Paris fashions correspondent. It now requires so little time to steam across the Atlantic that our gay birds of passage who have lately flown from the Park toward the Bois de Boulogne will reach Paris before the court and the *beaux-monde* shall have deserted it for Biarritz, or Trouville, or Etretat, or Baden Baden, or Jerusalem.

Financial Policy of Secretary Boutwell.

Our telegraphic despatches indicate a financial movement in the right direction on the part of our Secretary of the Treasury. Instead of launching a million of gold upon the market every now and then, to cause speculation and aid in the formation of rings, he has given orders to the Assistant Secretary, Van Dyck, in New York, to buy government bonds to the amount of one million dollars per week. This will assist very largely in appreciating their value. It will tend to cause a rise in Europe, while at the same time it will throw a constant stream of gold upon the market at regular intervals. This will, therefore, work to the advantage of the country in two ways—first, a steady supply of gold, which must prevent the great fluctuations attendant upon a spasmodic supply; second, a constant withdrawal of a certain amount of government paper from the market. It can, however, only work advantageously while the government revenue is in excess of expenditures. If the Treasury is obliged to borrow the gold to carry on the operation it will have a contrary effect to that intended, and will only redound to the advantage of the brokers who are commissioned to make the purchases of the bonds.

As IT SHOULD BE.—The world will hear with eminent satisfaction that there is some probability that the experiment of woman suffrage is first to be tried in the State of Massachusetts.

THE BITTERNESS OF FREEDOM.—Alas for Spain! that she should come to be scolded by that distinguished humbug, Garibaldi. Her cup is full. All the Bourbons never brought her to such humiliation. Victor Hugo will be at her next.

GREAT RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.—Three grand city railroads were smashed all to pieces in Albany in one day. Two underground steam railroads and one overground steam road are thus done for, and the owners must clear away the debris and get ready for another season. What the city does not want it can readily get from the Legislature; what it does want it cannot have on any terms—that is, any terms that will pay at this end of the line.

HOW THEY PRESERVE FLOWERS.—In a case tried in the Marine Court, in regard to the preservation of flowers that had been used at a funeral, it was shown that the flowers were preserved "in the usual way," and that the usual way is to preserve some and to substitute wax flowers in the place of others.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Mr. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia, is president of a company endeavoring to establish telegraphic communication with Europe by way of the Pacific Ocean and the Russian empire. The hand of a telegraph agent in the sleeve of an ambassador.

NO RELIEF ON GAS.—Our citizens must understand, apparently, that the domination of the gas companies is continued. For another year those corporations may give as bad a light as they choose, make out the accounts to suit their good pleasure and leave every one without light who may have the impudence to grumble. At the end of a year we shall have the same flurry we had this winter, and another gas bill will be killed in the last stage of its passage.

PARDON BROKEAGE.—One of the strange sights of the time is the way in which our courts are appealed to to enforce bargains that are contrary to all those interests of society that courts are intended to protect.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSE OF THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—We do not recollect a musical or dramatic occasion for years past at the Academy of Music, we refer to both the old and new buildings, on which a more brilliant and thoroughly fashionable audience was assembled together to do homage to the twin Muses of drama and Melopoe. To say simply that the building was crowded would give a very inadequate idea of the mass of people that filled every seat, aisle, lobby and even the family circle. It was just acknowledgment of the public appreciation of the efforts made by the Philharmonic Society for true art under the direction of their enterprising and energetic president, Dr. Boernum, and their painstaking conscientious and talented *chef d'orchestre*, Carl Bergmann. The programme was also one of rare attraction, every work being of a first class nature. Gluck's overture to "Phidias" and Weber's "Oberon" overture formed a magnificent introduction and *Andante* to the sublime poem of "Manfred," to which Schumann has given some master touches of orchestration and song, and one of Beethoven's greatest piano works, the concerto in G major.

The New York Liederkreis society sang the choruses of "Manfred" in superb style, although the voices, 150 in number, were heavily overweighed by the immense orchestra. The most effective feature about the poem was the little words of melody, chords and descriptive musical passages, which accompanied the reading of the poem. The connecting text in the form of prologues was very cleverly translated from the German of Richard Pohl by Mr. J. H. Cornell. The translator throughout endeavored, and we think successfully, to infuse some of the spirit of the poem into those narrative passages. Mr. Edwin Booth was the reader on the occasion and also evinced his power to render the sublime passages in a spirit worthy of them. His peculiar intonation, however, and want of real dramatic feeling, marred the effect which his careful and scholarly recitation would otherwise have commanded. The reading was to a considerable degree monotonous, and the inflections of voice for each of the characters in the poem so limited, that the effect was not what it should have been. The burning passages which light up this, the greatest of Byron's works, fell cold on the ear. The concert was very badly played by Mr. Charles Jarvis, who in a parlor or small concert hall might be acceptable for his execution, but who is not a competent leader of an orchestra with such a work as that of Beethoven before him. To the orchestra all praise must be given. We never heard them play with more spirit, unanimity and exuberance. After the concert a very

great and eloquent address was made to Mr. Booth by Dr. Boernum, in behalf of the society, and then the worthy Doctor presented by the society with a piece of plate which Mr. Hill accompanied with some eloquent resolutions of thanks.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The *Maillard* has had an even better time of it than the *Maillard* had in its usual course last night, by the debut of Mlle. Rita Sangali, the popular *première danseuse*, as a vocalist. The occasion marked the first benefit that Mlle. Sangali has ever taken in this city, and we are happy to state that she was greeted by a large audience. The fair beneficiary has danced herself into the good graces of the New York public during the nearly 400 representations of the mischievous "Humpty Dumpty," and last night she succeeded in ingratiating herself still more firmly into their affections by the admirable manner in which she sang *L'Arditi Walks* and "Home, Sweet Home." The last named piece was given in English and brought down the house. Mlle. Rita Sangali has a sweet, pleasing voice, and with the exception of a little nervousness, consequent upon her first attempt to sing in public, she acquitted herself in a very creditable manner. During the performance of the pantomime she favored her patrons with a most charming "dance of the *Maillard*," descriptive of a maiden slighted in love, during which she was rapturously applauded. While singing, and again while dancing, she received many tokens of appreciation from her friends in the audience, not the least of which was a magnificent bouquet of flowers, which she placed on a gold plate fastened upon one of the corners, two gold bracelets and a superb parasol, which sprang from a large basket of flowers, below which a crowd of ladies hid beneath a covering of roses that concealed it from view.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The long delayed pantomime "Robinson Crusoe" was brought out last night before an audience that filled every part of the house. It would have been better had the production been still longer delayed, as it was evident from the performance that nothing in the shape of a rehearsal had been given. The curtain did not rise until nearly nine o'clock, and even when the performance commenced there was so much confusion both among artists and scene shifters as to cause great merriment among the audience. The scenic effects in the piece are really very fine, every scene being well worthy of the applause which greeted it, and had the piece only been really rehearsed, the performance would have passed over with great credit. The dresses also were very handsome, and when in "Robinson Crusoe" is a most beautiful must be recognized as one of the finest spectacles ever exhibited to a New York audience.

Of the ladies who took part in the performance it is hardly fair to speak, considering the very apparent disadvantages under which they labored. Miss Marie Longmore, who takes the part of "Robinson Crusoe," is a petite blonde, with good stage presence and very easy, pleasant style. She sings well and last night did as much as any one to keep the piece from flagging. Marion Taylor is also a pleasing artist, handsome and easy in her style of acting. The Friday of Mr. R. Pateman is the best of the best pantomime stage, and is so lively in this role, which is one of the best for a comic actor, that it is almost impossible to keep the audience from laughing. Mr. Joseph Irving as Will Atkins and Mr. Wallace as Kickeraboo, the first of the "Robinson Crusoe" troupe, have had a few more representations, so that the artistic and mechanical department may run smoothly, the piece will undoubtedly take its right place in the public favor and prove a drawing card to Wood's Museum.

STADI THEATRE.—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF HERR FRIEDRICH HAASE.—Last evening Herr Haase, on completing his engagement in America, took his farewell benefit. As he took his leave of the city, he was accompanied by the Philharmonic concert, Herr Haase concluded to follow the example, and he recited the beautiful and highly dramatic ballad, "The King of Goethe." Of course, whatever Herr Haase undertakes, he renders in truly artistic style and with almost unsurpassed perfection. He did so did in the "King of Goethe," and in the recitation of the ballad he did not only hear, and the prayers of the doomed child by the "King of Goethe," but he did so in a manner that was truly sublime. He was the high aristocrat of old France, and as Count Klingberg, being again the light footed, easy, young, such as Vienna boasted in the times of Metternich. He is to be regretted, for the sake of the German drama in the city, that Herr Haase is to leave us so soon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This establishment, the acknowledged head and front of that famous offshoot known as French *opéra bouffe*, was last night made vocal with the strains of Italian opera by a company of amateurs. The opera was Donizetti's "Lucrèce Borgia," and the performance was given for the benefit of Miss Antonette Leideker, a young lady of some musical promise and great ambition, for the purpose of enabling her to make her debut, in conjunction with M. Berthold, who was also a debutant, and whose lyrical ambition is apparently even more ardent than that of Miss Antonette Leideker. All the performers are pupils of Professor M. Duschnitz, and for amateurs are greatly to be commended. In this their first appearance in public upon any stage. The opera, all things considered, was exceedingly well given, and the actors taking part in the performance may be said to have done remarkably well for amateurs. The house was well filled with the friends and acquaintances of the debutants, but it was not so much room as it was need, although possessed of an agreeable and strong soprano voice, which at times betrays a touch of harshness, which, possibly may be overcome by more thorough cultivation. She sang and acted, however, in a very cool and collected manner, and was several times called upon to sing. She was decidedly carried off the honors of the evening, and, with Miss Leideker, was rapturously called before the curtain at the close of the first act. It is the intention of both debutants to adopt the lyrical stage as a profession; but we would recommend a longer course of study, especially for the lady, as she is not quite a different thing when trying to please a cold, critical audience of strangers to what it is when singing surrounded by her personal friends.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Rosini's "Messe Solennelle" will be sung this evening at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church in East Twenty-eighth street, with Miss Kellogg and the other members of Mr. Strakosch's company assisting at its performance. This spacious and magnificent church, above all others in this city, is admirably suited for the proper production of this work, and it will doubtless there be heard to a much greater advantage than in a barn-like opera house or a *diapason* entitled "Les Dragons de Villars."

By A. Maillard, will be given for the first time in this city to-morrow night at the Fifth Avenue theatre, with Irma and Aulac in the principal rôles. The piece has been for some time in course of preparation, and is promised to be produced on a scale of rare magnificence, entirely new scenery, costumes, &c. &c. We shall see.

The cork "cuddled folks" composing Bryant's Minstrels have returned from their rambles through Maryland and will reopen at their cozy hall, Fourteenth street to-morrow night at reduced and popular prices. They will